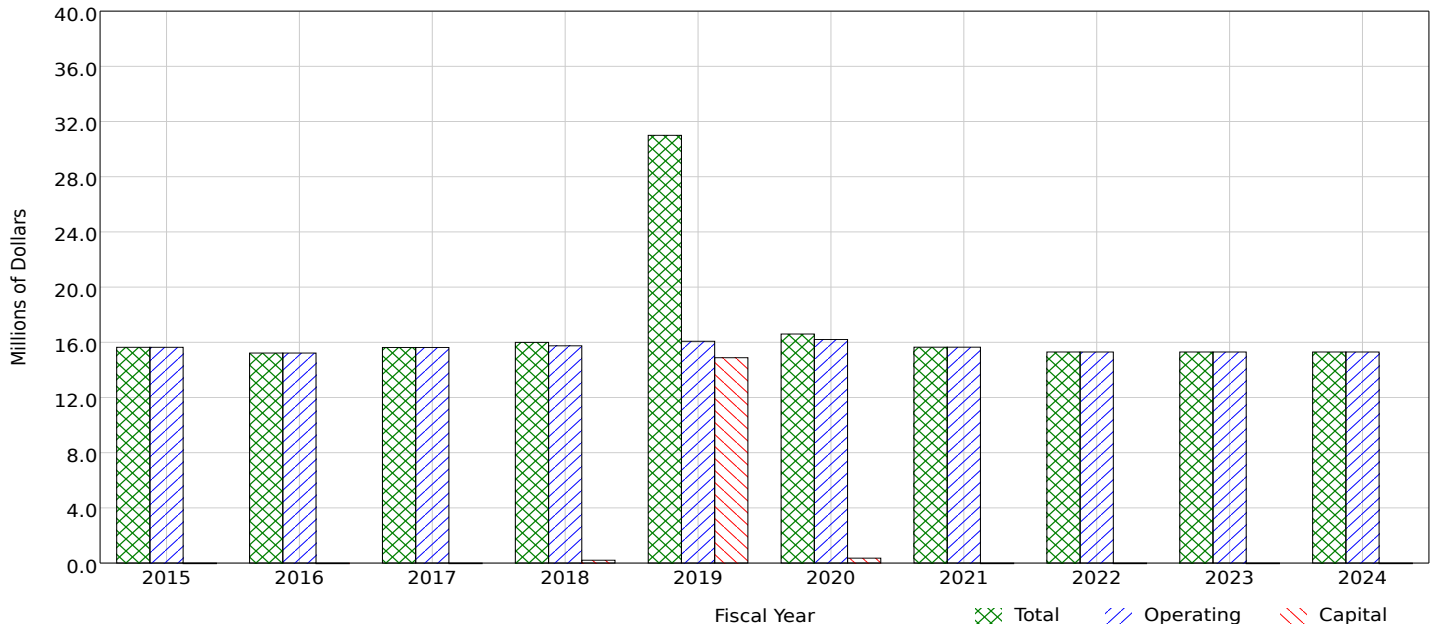


## Fund Source Report

### 1052 Oil/Haz Fd Oil/Hazardous Release Prevention & Response Fund

**Year Authorized** 1986   
 **Year Repealed**   
 **Active?** Yes   
 **Mental Health?** No   
 **Duplicated?** No   
 **Fund Group** Designated General

#### Operating and Capital Appropriations



#### Legal Authority

AS 46.08.010-.040, AS 43.55.201&.300, AS 43.40.005-.007

#### Source of Revenue

The Oil/ Haz Release Prev&Resp Fund is divided into two accts, a prevention acct. and a response acct. Revenue to the fund comes from four sources:

- 1) \$0.05 per barrel surcharge on oil production, with \$0.04 to the prevention acct. and \$0.01 into the response acct;
- 2) Cost recoveries from response activities deposited into the response acct;
- 3) Interest earned on account balances is deposited into the prevention acct;and
- 4) \$0.0095 per gallon refined fuel excise tax deposited into the prevevention acct.

#### Restrictions on Use

The fund is to be used for the containment and cleanup of oil or hazardous substances; monitoring, assessing, investigating, and evaluating the release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance; and recovery of the cost to the state of the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance. Many, if not most, allowed uses of the fund require a specific appropriation for that purpose. No more than 3% of the balance of the prevention account may be used for emergency planning activities.

#### Description and History

This fund was originally created as the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Fund in 1986. At that time, the fund included only a Mitigation Account and did not receive a regular flow of money from the oil industry.

In response to the Exxon Valdez striking Bligh Reef on March 24, 1989, the legislature quickly implemented a \$0.05/barrel surcharge on every barrel of oil "produced from each lease or property in the state less any oil the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation." All receipts from the \$0.05 /barrel surcharge are deposited into the general fund. The surcharge receipts can be appropriated to the fund, as can money received from private donors, money recovered from parties responsible for cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance, and fines, penalties, or damages recovered under Chapter 46.

The 1989 legislation also expanded the purpose of the fund to include payments for

- 1) establishing and maintaining the oil and hazardous substance response office, response corps and response depots;
- 2) preparing, reviewing and revising the state's master oil and hazardous substance discharge and prevention contingency plan and similar regional plans; and
- 3) restoring the environment by addressing the effects of an oil or hazardous substance release.

## Fund Source Report

The surcharge is split between two accounts within the fund. Prior to April 2006, the split was:

- \$0.02/barrel into the response account and
- \$0.03/barrel into the prevention account.

In 2006, the legislature amended the surcharge amounts on oil production effective April 1, 2006 (Ch 2, TSSLA 2006) to:

- \$0.01/barrel into the response account and
- \$0.04/barrel into the prevention account.

October 2010

The Budget Clarification Project changed this fund code classification from "Other" to "Designated General Funds." The use of this fund is designated in statute; however, use of these funds is at the discretion of the legislature.

August 2013

Statutes suspend the portion of the surcharge going to the response account when the account balance exceeds \$50 million. The balance exceeded \$50 million until December of 2006 and the surcharge was activated effective April 2007. The balance reached \$50 million in September 2012 and the surcharge was suspended effective January 2013. The balance fell below \$50 million in March 2013 and the surcharge was activated effective July 2013.

AS 46.08.040(a)(1)(B)--allowing use of the prevention account to pay all costs of the response office--is broadly interpreted to include costs allocated to the office via an approved indirect cost allocation plan.

October 2016

In 2015, the legislature passed HB 158 (Chapter 37, SLA 2015), which imposed a new 0.95 cent per gallon surcharge on motor fuels. Revenue from the gas tax is classified as UGF and is appropriated to the prevention account as a fund transfer (no money leaves the treasury). This treatment of tax receipts causes the receipts to be classified as UFG revenue and expenditures as well as DGF revenue and expenditures. While the treatment is complicated, it is consistent with the treatment of the five cent per barrel surcharge on oil.